THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1886.

Amusements To-day. Andemy of Music-Concert. 1 P. M.
Bijon Opera Henne-Adouts 1 P. M.
Custon-The Oppy Birch. 2 P. M.
Comedy Thentre-Corrie Grooty, 1 P. M.
Baty's Thentre-Nancy & Co., 214 P. M. ud Opera House—The Hikado. & P. M. Manufgan's Park Thoutro-Leither Fatch, 17. M.
Martigan's Park Thoutro-Leither Fatch, 17. M.
Macter & Minito-H. M. S. Pinatow. Sand 17. M.
Rysowm Theatro-One of Our Girls. 218 F. M.
Radison Square Condon-Circus. 218 I. M.
Radison Square Thoutro-Broken Hearis, 20. 1384
Radison Square Thoutro-A Rag Baby. 27. M.
Poppin's Thoutro-A Rag Baby. 27. M.
Poppin's Thoutro-A Rag Baby. 27. M.
Poppin's Thoutro-As and 5814. Panerama - Hadbon ev. and 19th et. Dandard Theatre - The Little Tycoon. 8 P. M. Conv Theatre—La Grande Dockesse. S.P. M. Fony Paster's I hentre—Variety. S.P. M. Thalla Theatre—The Gypsy Baros. S.P. M. Didon Square Theatre—Pepits. S.P. M. alveralty Clab The atro-Lecture. 1:30 and 1:10 P. M. Wallack's Theatro-She Stoops to Conquer. & P. H. Window Theatre—Blorm Bester, P. M. Ed Avenue Theatre—Widow Bedott, S.P. M. Eth Avenue Theatre—Bikado, S.P. M. Edth Street Theatre—Evangellon, S.P. M.

Advertising Rates.

DATLY AND SCHOAT, 40 cents & line, ordin ing; large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 50 to to \$2.50, according to crassification.

Mr. POWDERLY has written to Mr. GOULD. asserting that the latter has it in his power to end the strike at once; that he will be reponsible for its further continuance, and that unless he speedily terminates the struggle the Knights will improve every epportunity to fight him in the courts. Mr. Gould, in reply, quotes previous correspondence to show that neither he nor his subordinate officers in the Missouri Pasific Company precipitated the strike, are responsible for its continuance, or have broken ay agreement. He says he will rely upon the law to protect his rights as an individual

The Knights intend to promise to every man involved in the strike comfortable support for himself and family dur-ing its continuance. Voluntary subscriptions are coming in at the rate of \$3,000 a day. Through Mr. Pow-DERLY's appeal to the Brotherhood It is expected to raise \$100,000 within a week, and it asserted that ten times that sum will be forthcoming if needed. The Knights assert that they are now acting under the best legal advice they can obtain.

Putting Up the Constitution.

The Hon. THOMAS B. REED is generally recognized as the leader of the Republicans in the House of Representatives, Mr. HIMCOCK might contest the distinction, but while he possesses the most solid and useful qualities in point of intellectual elasticity. brilliancy of speech, and quick sense of humor, Tom REED has become very formidable on the floor of the House.

In the debate on the resolution for an investigation by Congress of the trouble between certain inter-State railroad corporations and their employees, Mr. REED showed that he represents the ideas as well as the brains of the Republican party. He protested against "the everlasting putting up of the Constitution against every proposition which was presented in the House."

Of course, it is only propositions of doubtful constitutionality or of apparent uncon-stitutionality against which the Constitution a seriously "put up." Mr. REED's language ppily illustrates the impatience with which the Republicans hear constitutional ob-jections urged. In their view the Constitution permits everything which Congress may take it in its head to do, or if not, so much the worse for the Constitution.

Would that it could truthfully be said that to Democrate the Constitution is still the obsect of as much reverence as it is of scorn to the Republicans! But too many Democrats are willing for temporary advantages to break with the old principles of Democracy. hamper themselves with Federalist precedents, and wander from the sale path of strict construction into the broad road of semi-Republicanism. Even at the risk of boring Mr. REED and the rest of the Republins the Democrats in the House should keep on putting up the Constitution, and they should adhere to it with unvarying fidelity and ever ready intelligence.

The Home Rulers Hold the Fort.

The GLADSTONE project of home rule has at all events gone through the initial stage of legislation, having passed the first reading, after running the gauntlet of four days' ebate, in the course of which it caught a buffet from every influential opponent of the measure in the House of Commons. Unquestionably if the leaders of the opposition to Ireland's legislative independence had felt strong enough, they would have tried to kill the GLADSTONE proposition in the germ by refusing leave to introduce the bill. The moral effect of such an uncompromising attitude might have been considerable, conarming as it would the tendencies to fusion on the part of Whigs and Tories, and demonstrating at the start the Premier's inability to rally a majority of the House to his support. As it is, three weeks must intervene before the bill comes up for a second reading, and we have faith that the interval will be turned to good account by the promoters of the measure. Much depends, indeed, upon the communication of the Land Purchase bill to be introduced to see the opponents of home rule weakened rather than strengthened through the effect prosuced on public opinion by the agrarian proposals. It is, at any rate, a fact that the great skirmish of the great Parliamentary campaign begun by Mr. GLADSTONE has resulted in a victory for the friends of Ireland

The Tory opposition, disappointed by the failure of preceding Whig and Radical protstants to materially shake the Ministerial position, had looked for great things from Mr. GOSCHEN, whose speech on Tuesday was re orted at length in our columns. Mr. TREVELYAN, to be sure, had not been expectto control a vote except his own, but it must have been annoying to discover that Mr. GRAMBERLAIN'S proclamation of revolt could not carry with him even Mr BONADHORST, the 'real master of the Birmingham caucus, and that Lord Habringcon's attempt to justify the desertion of his old chief had made no conversion though worthy of a cable despatch, except that of Prof. HUXLEY, whose liking for the Irish polley of STRAFFORD renders his admiration of doubtful value. Something more positive and relevant would have to be accomplished by Mr. Goschen, or the Whig and Tory coalition would plainly be in a bad way. Mr. Goschen, it was hoped, might fer something in the nature of constructive predecessors, on corrigible details of the reform proposed. He at least, it was anticlpated, would face the necessity-if he was anwilling to accept Mr. GLADSTONE'S Suggostions for the better government of Ireland-of propounding some practicable improvement of his own. He was a man of too

the serious tactical error of allowing the first debate on the Home Rule bill to close without effacing the impression that its opponents have no alternative to offer except co-

oton and civil war.

That impression is now ineffaceable, seeing that Mr. Goschen also has shown himself incapable of devising any substitute for an Irish local legislature, except a resort to agencies of violent repression discredited by half a century of failures and within the last twelvementh repudiated by both the great political parties, by the Conservatives on their acquirement of office last June, and by the Liberals on their recent return to power. The significant feature of Mr. Goschen's speech -the only feature on which stress will be laid in popular discussion during the coming recess of Parliament-is his inability to his upon any honorable alternative for Mr. GLADSTONE'S proposal to let the Irish make laws for themselves, his omission to designate any remedy but force for the present notorious incompetence of the English laws in Ireland. It is this inability or unwillingness of Mr. Goschen and the other Liberal malcontents to offer Ireland anything but coercion, which must alienate the masses of their British countrymen, who are heartily sick of all attempts to rule by violence. Very little attention will be paid to their criticisms on some incidental shortcomings of the GLADSTONE bill, because these objections are felt to be disingenuous. The men who make them do not even profess an intention of giving Ireland something better, and the Nationalists, who slone might with sincerity and justice except to some of the measure's limitations, show their clearheadedness and patriotism by accepting gladly what is at the present hour attainable, peing well aware that Imperfections can be rectified hereafter.

The Postal System.

The Senate now has before it the Post Office Appropriation bill. Its disposition, like that of the House, seems to be to simply hold this year the advantages in cheaper and more convenient mail service already gained, while leaving further advances for another session.

This conservative disposition springs from the fact that great reductions in the postal incomes have been incurred by recent improvements, while the return of business prosperity has not yet come to make up the deficit. Under the stimulus of annual reegipts far exceeding the expenditures, so that the mail service was actually adding to the Government's revenues, Congress in 1883 reduced letter postage from three cents to two, and subsequently doubled the maxi-mum of weight allowed on letters and reduced the postage on second-class matter to one cent per pound. Added to these changes have been a great extension of the free delivery system, an increase of the aggregate salaries paid to Postmasters, clerks, and carriors, increased expenses of railroad transportation, and the experiment of the imme-

diate delivery system. The last fiscal year showed a postal deficlency of over eight millions, chiefly due to the reduction of letter postage from three cents to two, as the increase of the unit of weight to an ounce and the decrease of the postage on second-class matter did not take effect until July 1, 1885. It is, therefore, perhaps the part of prudence to postpone for a time further projects to cheapen postage. Still, the testimony of the authorities emphatically justifies the reforms already nade. While the deficiency in revenues following the reduction of 1845 had been over fourteen per cent., and that of 1851 twentyseven per cent., the falling off strictly traceable to the reduction of 1883 was only ten per cent., although postal cards, in the latter case, still offered a cheaper mode of com-

munication than the sealed letter. It is too early yet to pronounce upon the uccess of the immediate delivery system. In some cities there has been an actual decline in its use since it was introduced. In others it is evidently not paying. But the disposition not to give up any existing advantages believed to be gained is shown in the new bill introduced into Congress for exling to all articles of mail matter th privileges of special delivery now granted to letters. Under this bill a newspaper, a book, or a packet of merchandise would be carried at once if a special delivery stamp had been fixed upon it. Of course this plan might introduce new considerations as to extra care in employing responsible messengers, who would not embezzle merchandise thus intrusted to them. But without now going into the arguments for and against it, it is enough to note the desire not to abandon the immediate delivery system merely because its success is somewhat problematical in some cities, but rather to so increase and extend it as to insure its success.

In due time we shall probably have both the

feduction of the charges on domestic money orders of \$5 or less from eight to five cents, which Mr. HATTON and Mr. VILAS have recom mended, and the reduction of the postage on letters for local delivery from two cents to one cent, as the natural sequence of the general reduction from three cents to two. These projects both stand on the strong basis of a surplus revenue; for the money order business much more than pays for itself, and the receipts of postage on local matter last year exceeded by more than a million dollars the cost of its delivery.

Nevertheless, as the increase in the unit of weight may cost from \$500,000 to \$800,000 during the present fiscal year, and the decrease in the rate on second-class matter may cost \$1,200,000, and the total deficiency almost certain to run between \$5,000,000 and \$8,000,000, Congress will be likely to postpone the reduction of the rate on drop letters another year. Perhaps by that time it may be ready to consider, also, a reduction in the fee for registration.

The Vacant Ninth District.

Congressman Pulitzen having resigned in the middle of his first term, it becomes the duty of Governor HILL to issue a prociamation for a special election to fill the vacancy. The Election Code of the State of New York compiled in pursuance of a joint resolution of the Senate and Assembly in 1885, by JOSEPH B. CARR. Secretary of State, provides in Title VI., Article First, Section 355, that when vacancies happen in the representation of the State in Con gress, "the executive authority thereof shall ssue writs of election to fill such vacancies.' This is simply the provision of the Federa Constitution adopted as a State law, and is mandatory as regards the Governor.

The latest instance of a special election under this clause of the Federal Constitution occurred in 1876. The Hon. SMITH ELY, Jr., having been chosen Mayor of this city, resigned his post as a Representative in Congress on the 11th of December, and on the same day Governor Tilden issued his proclamation calling a special election on statesmanship, instead of harping, like his | January 2, exactly twenty-two days after the resignation. The Hon. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD was elected to fill the vacancy, serving until the end of Mr. ELY's term.

The present session of Congress will probably be prolonged until about the middle of July, three months from now, and the proclamation, which, by the terms of the law much foresight and experience to overnook as above quoted, the Governor is required to

leave, will doubtless appoint the special election at some suitable day in the early part of May next.

The Troops at East St. Louis. It seems that since the militia have been stationed in East St. Louis, business in that place is much nearer its normal condition than it was before the troops appeared More men are applying for work and more work is done, both on the railroads and in the neighboring city of St. Louis, than was

the case last week. This can indicate only one thing, and that is that previous to the military intervention, men were prevented from working because some form of intimidation was exercised over them. It also indicates that, to a con-

iderable extent, the strike is a failure. So long as the strikers could direct against the railroads a public recognition of the justice of their cause, the contest was watched everywhere with the most intense interest and with strong sympathy as well as admiration for the strikers. But as soon as it becomes apparent that without some form of coercion upon other laborers the ascend ancy of the strikers cannot be maintained, the sympathy of the community is transferred from them to the side of the coerced.

When the armed presence of the law reveals the fact that it was needed, opposition to it must soon cease.

The success of any strike is defeated as soon as a necessity for troops is evident.

Early in the Field. From the National Free Press. For President: SAMUEL J. RANDALL, OF PENNSYLVANIA. For Vice-President: JOHN T. MORGAN.

OF ALABAMA.

The financial crisis, which the opponents of the silver dollar, with President CLEVELAND at their head, have been predicting for over a year, is now said by the Ecening Post to be postponed for some time." It is worthy of remark that this postponement, which has all along been pronounced impossible, unless the coinage of the silver dollar should be suspended, is now graciously accorded within a week after Congress has decided that the coinage shall go on for two years more at least!

It is suggested that the Democrats of the

One gentleman from the staff of THE SUN bas already been elected to Congress in the person of Colonel the Hon. TRUMAN ADAMS MERRIMAN. He represents the Eleventh district, and carried it by a round majority of nearly eight thousand votes. Since he has been a member of the House he has not been absent from his post, nor has he failed in attendance upon every duty. He is an able, industrious, and rising statesman, faithful to the Constitution and proud of his country. Neither the World nor any other critical journal has had any occasion to carp at his public services.

The compliment which the Republican pays o Mr. Amos J. Cumminos is fully appreciated. but he is not yet prepared to retire from the field of active journalism. But while Mr. Cum-MINGS will make no effort to become a Congressman, some other citizen will doubtless be

The desired liceuse to Lloyd's Neck to metaphorically depart in peace from out Queens county and take up its abode in Suffolk has been given in the Assembly, and the Lloyd Neckurs await the consent of the Senate before they can set out. Of course Gov. Hill will agree, for their wish is reasonable and just. We hope that Mr. Fagan, the Senator from

Queons, will see that his influence is used toward the passage of the bill.

IS MR. WHIZNEY AN ACTIFE CANDIDATE? The Opinion of an Unfriendly Republican

From the Inter-Ocean New York, April 11 .- A person who has expopulational opportunities to study the undercurrent of political life at Washington, and who has just returned to New York from a several weeks' visit there, said tolight: "I have no longer any doubt that Secretary Shitney means if possible to be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1898. I have been in Wash-ington more or less for the past ten years, and I know what I am talking about when I say that more claborate, ingenious, and skilful plans for the success of a political advancement of Secretary Whitney. Washington is un-dergoing a very marked change. For the first time in very many years the White House is not the head and centre of accial life. This gives the members of the Cab-inet an opportunity to set up for themselves, and in this he Whitneys have become famous. Mrs. Whitney is the most clever Cabinet Minister's wife Washington has ever seen. People used to think that Mrs. Blaine could be politic, and that the wives of half a dozen other Sen-tors more or less brilliant in society, but they all, to my mind, lack the tact of Mrs. Whitney."

"Is it owing to personal brauty?"
"No, she is not even handsome, but she possesses the
power of making each person believe he craite is the particular object of solicitation that counts for more than beauty. Her entertainments have been perfectly gorgaous, and if the Whitney boom is to be kept up at the rate it has started it is going to be the most costly hat ever came to Washington."

"Is it going to succeed?"
"No one can say. With untold wealth, the patronage
of S. J. Tilden in New York and the Payne dynasty in thio, and the Government at his back, Whitney is not to be succeed at."

An Old Salt's Einquener.

ALBANY, April 14,-For seven years the statesmen sent up from Suffolk county have labored to dis-connect Lloyd's Neck from Queens county. It seems o come next in order to resigion and patriotism with he Suffolk people to believe that this should be done The cream and pride of the county have been sent here year after year to effect this, but all have failed to budge he bill an inch beyond a report from a committee. It remained for a son of the brine to beat all the culture and polish that has been applied to this measure. Capt. Huntting of Sufolk, an old whaler and latterly a life saver, is the genius who triumphed.

The bill came up on third reading, and he walked down

into what he would probably call the cockpit of the Assembly. Seldom has so strange a sight as he presented been seen in the Legislature. He is a white-bearded, bent-shouldered, rough scafaring man, and he wore a short blue peajacket. He spoke two sentences only, but they were many furlongs long, and they were roared out with all the lung power and wild earnestness of a Captain addressing the crew of a sinking ship. The Captain strode to and fro, swinging, his arms and shout-ing as for dear life. It was a most remarkable speech. He began by saying that in every natal day brase lungs and from throats roar out an invitation for every one to come to the land of the free. From the land of the midnight sun, from soft Italian skies, from the land of Lafayette, our Lafayette, and England, old England and the country of the Moschowitch, all are invited. All except the Chinese and Lloyd's Neck. Mms. Roland, when on her way to the block, said: "Oh, Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" Then fol-lowed a careful selection of Foor Richard's proverba, "Dars to do right," 'Truth is immortai," Kind words can never die." "Stand for the right, stand for the true, and a thousand shall rise and eall you blessed." "I ask you gentlemen," he said in conclusion, "to hear these words full of love and of liberty. Love of ruth, love of justice, love of freedom, and love of humanity."

The bill passed by a two-thirds vote. Assemblyman

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It was wrongly stated in the Boston letter published by you on Monday that Magwamp influence had won in the case of the Rockland Postmastership. The gentleman to whom the remark was attributed based it on a false ra-mor that was current here. The new Postmaster at Rockland is a tip-top Democrat, and was the candidate of the town committee. However, he was absolutely without prospects until his friends secured the endorsement of Dr. Everett of Quincy, a Mugwomp, and the late energette opponent of Congressment Long, and also the endorsement of two or three Boston Independents His nomination was made just as soon as these names reached Washington. Before that the President had al-lowed the remonstrances of the local First National Bank President and other Republicans to outweigh the town committee's resolution, and Col. Vilas had disposed of Gen. Colline's recommendation by saying that I didn't care for the advice of Congressmen in Post Office.

Bostos, April 13.

Tappan af Baidwinsville said he had not heard such slo quence since Henry Clay's time.

BOTCOTTING A POSTMASTER.

Mis Profits Patt Of se Meavily that he is Forced to Plad Extra Work.

SPRINGPIELD, Mass., April 11.—THE SUN had recent references to a case of Post Office boycotting in Connecticut, but no daily paper in this city and no paper elsewhere has ever oticed an interesting boycott that has been in progress since November last in Mittinea-gue, a small manufacturing village three miles west of Springfield.

Luke Bliss, a stanch Democrat, was appoint-

ed Postmaster by President Pierce, assuming the office in May, 1855, and held it continuously and faithfully for thirty years, undisturbed during the twenty-four years of Republican Administration. Mr. Bilss, who for years has been a deacon in the village Congregational Church, had become quite zealous in handing out tracts, and fell into the habit of giving biter anti-Catholic tracts to little Catholic chil-

Church, had become quite zealous in handing out tracts, and fell into the habit of giving bitter anti-Catholic tracts to little Catholic children as well as aduits who came in for mail or to buy things at the variety store which he conducted in connection with the Poet Office. It was alleged that he put these tracts in private letter boxes, but its certain that he circulated them. The parish priest, the Rev. J. J. O'Keefe, soon got wind of this, and argued with the Postmaster about his style of prossiving. He further wrote to Postmaster-General Vilas, combining of Bliss as an "offensive partissan" in mixing his religious prejudices with his official duties. Postmaster Bliss never heard from headquarters regarding his tract habit, though he gradually desisted from the offensive features of it.

People supposed the matter had blown over the combinate of the promiser of the promiser Bliss, had been started by Father O'Keefe. It received the signature of the Democratic Town Committee and several citizens of the town, as well as of prominent Democrats in adjoining towns, but none of the manufa-turing concerns in the village had been approached with the petition, and few of the prominent villagers had signed it. A counter petition was heatily starred for Daniel Metcher, a machinist in the Agawam cutton mill, and a well-known Democrat. The signatures represented all the business in the village, the majority of the residents, and the leading Democration western in the base of the prominent will have a point of the prominent will have been control all the business in the village was a roused. For a considering the promise of the prominent will have a point of the promises who own dail, the blocks and houses in the central part of the village, would make no continue. When the promise had not be promised to the promises who own dail the blocks and houses in the central part of the vil

THE NEW TARLEF BILL

What Are the Prespect of its Passage? From the Philadelphia Times.

Washington, April 13.—There has been much discussion of the new Morrison Tariff hill during the last twenty-four hours, and the attitude of the House is now pretty clearly defined by the disposition of the solid Pennsylvania delegation, with the single exception of Scott, to oppose the monsure. This, with the determined opposition of the Ohio wool men, the Louisiana sugar men, and a sprinkling of positive protectionists in the Virginias, Tennessee, and Georgia, assures the defeat of the bill. The liberal concessions made to Pennsylvania by not disturbing iron, stoot, ores, and coal were confidently relied upon by Morrison to brook the backbone of the Democratic protection line led by Randall; but it has utterly falled. Randail carnessly desires the faithful fulfillment of the pledge of the Democratic national platform on the tariff, but he will not assent to any tariff revision that aims, even in the most subtle manner, to strike at the vital principle of incidental protection to our great productive industries. Heregards free sait as a needless assault upon Industry; he regards free wool as an unjust assault upon the agricul-

of incidental protection to our great productive industries. He regards free saits as a needless assault upon industry; be regards free wool as an unjust assault upon the agricultural interests without material benefit to either manufacturers or consumers, and he accepts the measure as a deliberately devised entering wedge to destroy the judiclous protection that is promised by the Democratic platform. He demands a revision of both the internal and the customs taxes, and if compelled to choose between the present bill or no bill at all, he will prefer postponement of the question.

It is now generally known that the Tariff bill will be defeated by from ten to twenty majority if it shall be pressed to a vote. Morrison and Carlisle would probably prefer the defeat of the measure to modifying it in an acceptable way. They are thirsty to draw blood from Randall, and probably care rather more to impair Randall's party standing than to reduce taxation and revenue; but they are admonished against a suicidal party policy, not only by the growing protection sentiment in the South, but also by the general Democratic sentiment from the President down, demanding the passage of a judiciously revised tariff, it is possible, therefore, that the now apparently assured defeat of the Morrison bill may lead to its recommittal to the Committee on Ways and Means, with the view of cordial and manly conference would probably result in modifying the bill as to wool and sugar, and enlarging the free list by adding other articles which would cheapen our products without crippling important industries. The bill can't be amended in the House by any revision of the internal revenue taxos, and only by a general understanding reached in committee can any bill be devised that will command the solid Democratic vote of the House.

House.

I regard it as entirely safe to say that there will be no revision of the tariff this session of Congress. The Republicans have very foolishly crystallized their party in opposition to any and all modifications of the tariff, in deflance of the solemn pledge of their national platform to review the tariff and reduce the revenues. They have decided that the tariff must be kept an open question for the next Congressional and Presidential elections, and they seem to be willing to sllow business distrust to continue indefinitely if they can make any political capital out of it.

Washington, April 13.—A tariff hearing of

ital out of it.

From the Commercial Bulletin.

Washington, April 13.—A tariff hearing of very unusual interest took place at the Treasury Dagartment to-day. The importance of the hearing lay mainly in the fact that it led the Hon. Samuel J. Itandall to declare frankly his opposition to the pending Tariff bill and prodict its defeat. Representative Randall introduced to Acting Secretary Fairchild a delegation of Philadelphia weavers and other textile workers, representing organizations of 40.000 workmen employed in manufactories of woollen and worsted goods.

Mr. F. A. Horwig the spokesman of the party, contended that the discrimination between worsteds and woollens is unjust and unreasonable, and could not have been contemplated by Congress. The provise that the higher rates should not apply to such fabrics as are composed in part of wools should, in his opinion, be interpreted to put worsted cloths at the same rates as woollens. The present practice he described as dissinctions to all concerned.

Mr. Fairchild replied that the subject has been repeatedly and thoroughly presented, and received careful consideration. He was fully impressed with the justice of what was claimed; but it was eyident that the tariff did make a distinction between woollens, but all woollens not being worsteds. All worsteds being woolens, but all woollens not being worsteds. He department was bound by this discrimination. It was one of the many incongruous and senseless inconsistencies of the tariff. The injustice is one which Congress alone can correct.

Mr. Handall's auvertus sold that the subject should be but in shape for Congressional action. This, he remarked, was a proper time to present the facts concerning the condition and necessities of the wool industries before Congress, as legislation unfriendly to such interests is contemplated.

The apokeeman of the delegation, greatly to

istation unfriendly to such interests is contemplated.

The spokesman of the delegation, greatly to
Mr. Handall's surprise, said that the textile
fabric workers have learned to realize that the
free admission of wool cannot have other effect
than to benefit them by stimulating manufacture and raising wages, and cannot fail to beneff the wool growers by increasing the demand
for native wools.

Mr. Handall protested vigorously against this
reasoning. The weavers must expect to be
disappointed if they desired to see wool placed
on the free list. He would oppose such a step,
and believed it to be impossible.

MR. JACKSON OUT OF THE BENATE. Procifent Clevelana's Loites Urgiby His Ac-

ceptance of a Judgeship WASHINGTON, April 14.-President Cleveand on Sunday last sent the following letter to Senator Jackson of Tennesses in regard to his appointment as Judge of the Sixth Circuit to

appointment as Judge of the Sixth Circuit to succeed the late Judge Baxter:

My Dran Sirs: The applications on behalf of so many people to fill the place made vacant by Judge Baxter's death come in so fast that the matter promises to degenerate into a most unseemly scramble. To avoid this I have determined to send the manne of Judge Baxter's successor to the Senate to morrow, and in the interest of this most important services and in a very clear conception of my duty in the matter, I now write to say to you, you must abandon all scruples that you entertain and permit ms to nominate you to the vacant place. Your reductance to consent to this monimation growing out of consideration for other people in vour State who defire the place, does you great credit and in reases my some the control makes the control way, and I am quite willing that in the research to the way, and I am quite willing that in the research is my act, and the result of a conviction of what ought to be done, from which I could not be moved by your arguments or by your powertation of the claims of any other man. Fully expecting that your mit not be inmule ordinate in the face of a plain duty, I am, yours traip, Onovan Carstalay.

Senator Jackson has algorified his acceptance

Senator Jackson has signified his acceptance of the Judgeship, and has resigned his seat in the Senate.

VAN BENTHUYSEN ANGRY.

He Refuses to Answer Questions with Ref-

WASHINGTON, April 14,-Mr. Van Benthuysen again took the stand when the Telephonic Investigating Committee met to-day. He produced a copy of the record used in the New Orleans suit to show, as he said, that the insinuations that he had used a fac-simile of the record of the Interior Department proceedings was not true. He was quite willing to answer questions about the New Orleans suit, but he did not regard it as relevant to the investiga tion. He would like to know who "lugged in this matter," as he did not propose to have any record made here by Mr. Ranney for the use of the Bell Company on matters totally irrelevant

Mr. Ranney asked if two pages had not been inserted in the record. The witness replied that he did not know that anything had been inserted, and it was nobody's business but his own. He had a perfect right to do as he bleased in that matter, and it had nothing to do with this investigation.

this investigation.

Mr. Ranney—Why were new copies printed in New Orleans! Why was not the original record used and the Kipher affidavit cut out?

Witness—You have got no business to ask such a question. You shall notyee it, and I will not answert. If you are building age a record new for anybody you cannot do it through its.

Mr. Ranney—There is no insinuation about it. I ask for the new of feet. Mr. Hanney—There's no institution about it. I ame for the maked facts.
The Witness (defautly)—The courts have already passed on it, my dear friend. You cann: make any-thing out of it for your company, I will tell you.
Mr. Ranney (sternly)—Please answer the question I mit to you.

Mr. Ranney (sternly)—Picase abover the question I put to you.

The Witness—With that same remark about "cutting out"—so, sir, I will not. I would not take any book and cut anything out. (Firing up, and striking the table with his sist.) It is for no other purpose in the world than to benefit the Bell Company. You could not have griten at these statements except through the Bell Company and their supply eas.

Mr. Kanney—Mr. Stonographer, will you please put that question again. Mr. Ranney—Mr. Stonographer, that question again. We ness (alignity)—I won't answer it; I won't answer any mismaxton of that kind. I would not if the whole Congress should ask it. I have the highest respect for all the members of Congress, with a few exceptions.

Mr. R. niey—I will pass the question.

Then Mr. Ranney turned his attention to that part of the testimeny relative to the Pitts-burgh suit, but the witness flatly refused to answer the questions,

WAR ON OLEOMARGARINE

Proposed Heavy License Fees and a Tax of

WASHINGTON, April 14 .-- The House Committee on Agriculture have appointed Hatch of Missauri, Greene of North Carolina, and White of Minnesota a sub-committee to draft a bill regulating the sale and taxation of elecmargarine. This committee will take the good points of all the bills that have been introduced upon this subject, and frame one which will probably place the same embargo upon oleomargarine that now rests upon whiskey troduced a bill providing that manufacturers of eleomargarine, or any other compound in of eleomargarine, or any other compound in imitation of butter, shall pay a license tax of \$1,000, and dealers shall pay a license tax of \$250 a year. The bill also provides for a tax of twenty cents a pound upon each pound of the article soid, which is to be paid by the affixing and cancelling of special stamps prior to the removal of the goods from the manufactory, and for the punishment of dealers who shall sell eleomargarine, or any compound made in imitation of butter that shall not bear such stamp.

initiation of butter that shall not bear such stamp.
Joseph H. Reall, President of the American Dulrymen's Association, who is here looking after this bill, charges that the manufacturers of counterfeit butter have raised a purse of \$500,000 to defeat the measure in Congress. He says that they can afford to pay this, as they realize a profit of \$5,000,000 a year upon the manufacture of oleomargarine and butterine, but he does not think they will be able to defeat the passage of the bill, because he believes there are enough men in Congress who are too willing to protect the dairy farms and consumers of genuine butter,

CHIEF OF THE PERFECTIONISTS. Death of John Humphrey Noyee, Founder of

the Oneida Community. John Humphrey Noyes was born in Brattleboro, Vt., on Sept. S. 1811. He died at his home at Niagara Falls. Ontario, on Tuesday. Mr. Noves scaleved distinction by founding religion based upon an utter destruction of selfishness and a most genial system of communism. He was the father of the Perfectionists who peopled the Oneida Community, Noyes studied theology at Andover and New Haven, and was licensed to preach in 1833. But he was carried away by a fanatical study of the Bible and by the frenzied preachings of revivalists under whose ministrations he chanced to sit. He conceived altogether new ideas of the scheme of salvation, and devoted his doctrines by "preaching salvation from sin." He began his original ministrations at Putney, Vt., the home of his parents, and his license as an orthodox preacher was annulled. He promulgated his extreme "Perfectionist" views by means of the "herida Circular, and also published a number of books, including "The Second Coming of Christ," "Bible Communism." "Male Continence and Scientific Propagation," and others on kindred topics, in the course of time he drew about himself a band of some forty faithful followers at Putney. It was in 1845 that he first declared his peculiar views of the relations of the sexes, and a year later the Putney Community adopted them in practice. They professed to repudiate the doctrins of free love, but women as well as goods were enloyed in common lot by the Perfectionists, and the equality of women with men in social and commercial affairs was maintained. Their views were regarded by the good people about Putney with such dislayor that the little band of fanatics was divered by the treats from the community.

This led to a pilgrimage to Oneida, Madison his doctrines by "preaching salvation from

such disfavor that the little band of fanatics was driven by force and threats from the community.

This led to a pilgrimage to Oneida, Madison county, N. Y., where in 1848 the now famous Community was established with a memberably which presently grew to over two hundred. They started in with 40 across of untilled land, but in a little over twenty years the Community, by industry and thrift, had acquired 664 across of land, abundant water power, and manufacturing interests representing some \$200,000. Hardware was among their manufactures, and silk was one of their chief products. Farming was, however, the general occupation. The system of complex marriage and the "unitary home" worked its natural and most melancholy results, which were seen in the younger generation which came up during Mr. Noyes's control of the Community. In 1879 it was found necessary to abandon the institution of omplex marriage, and the other practices of the Communistic settlement fell into disuss. The celles of Noyes in a dual God, male and female, in whose image men and women are made, and of a sinless life, made so by unselfish intercourse up to the point of perfection, are still shared by many curvivors of the little band of early settlers at Oneida, but the Community is without a leader and without honer in its own country.

Theodore Noyes of 208 West Forty-first country.

Theodore Noyes of 208 West Forty-first street, this city, a printer, is a son of the late John H. Noyes, and he has been summoned to Niagara Falls to his father's funeral.

The exhibition at the American Art Galleries of the works of the French Impressionists is the most nteresting and instructive that we have ever had in New York. On Sunday next it will be open at an ad mission fee of twenty-five cents, and the proceeds will go to the Gotham Art students, an association of young ad earnest disciples of the arts than which there i none more deserving in New York. Public interest in the Impressionist pictures grows apace, and the Academy Exhibition being open close by many people visit both,

and thereby administer to themselves violent shocks. At the Barker Art Gallery.

In a large collection of modern pictures, to be sold on to-morrow and the two ensuing days at the Barker Art Gallery, in Liberty street, there are three attractive and interesting piotures by Miss Abigail Brown Tompkins, which should arrest the attention of all admirers of the work of this very palustaking, clever, and conscioutions young artist. BOY, HILL FOR HOME RULE.

Me Veter the Police Captains' Salary Bill, ALBANY, April 14 .- The Governor knocked the Police Captains' Salary bill in the head with a stinging blow to-day. This bill escaped the censure of the press because it went through both Houses while the flerce struggle over the Cantor bill was monopolizing the attention of the correspondents. The effluria accompanying it was scented after it had passed, when a rumor (probably without foundation) apread brough the Capitol that \$10,000 or \$15,000 had been sent here to facilitate its passage. It had no arguments behind it, and to most of the members-the rural ones particularly-it seemed absurd for police Captains to demand \$2,750 a year; but, to use one of Tim Campbell's picturesque phrases, "it was kissed through the Legislature." Kisses often take the place of "boodle" up here. Ex-Senator Thomas and ex-Senator Grady are the chief kissers here just now. When any one is asked why he voted for the Standard Gas bill, which Spinola and Grady are working for, the reply is apt to be. "Well, I understand Tom Grady is down on his luck. He has not got any money, his law practice

I understand Tom Grady is down on his luck. He has not got any money, his law practice has not been sufficiently worked up yet, and this bill will put him on his feet."

As for ex-Senator Thomas and his two bills, "Well, he's a royal good fellow smart as chain lightning, and very genial and good looking. He has gone to New York to set binnelf up in the law business, and he wants his friends to help him along and give him a start."

Now, that was the way with the bill to increase the pay of the police Captains. Nothing was said in favor of it except that the Captains would like it, but the Senators and Assemblymen were fondied and caressed, and had their sympathies worked upon until they voted for it. Mr. Cailen was the Senatorial osculator and Mr. Cantor, hugged the Assembly. But the Governor is not a good subject for this method of making wrong seem right. He is a calm, impassive, clear-headed, and reasoning official, and he does not sign a bill until after he has welched its provisions. This bill he sent back to-day accompanied by a message tied up with the fatal blue ribbon, that never fails to frighten a Legislature when it makes its appearance.

"It is not my duty to pass upon the question whether the police Captains are sufficiently remunerated or not," he says, substantially; "but this bill is made mandatory and without reference to the desires of the local authorities. They have the best means to judge of this subject. This principle has been violated in the past, and it is now the proper time to enforce it. I believe in home rule for cities, and that New York should be governed at home rather than in Alban,"

Benator Culien came nearer to crying than he has for many years. He made a rambling speech, in which he said that the Police Board.

Sonator Culien came nearer to crying than he has for many years. He made a rambling speech, in which he said that the Police Board and the Mayor favored his bill. He added, theatrically: "The bill should not have been vetoed at this stage of the game. Well, if he can stand it, I can." The Senator was not very hard upon the Governor, because he has just kissed through a bill famous in Albany as the Culien Manure bill, and he does not want to see that also bandaged with bue.

The Governor's veto mesenge makes refreshing reading. It is as follows:

To yes SHEMET: Senate bill, 0. 213, entitled "An act

The Governor's voto message makes refreshing reading. It is as follows:

To rus Rusars: Senate bill No. 213, entitled "An act to fix and determine the annual satary and compensation of the Unptains of the police force in all the cities of this State having, according to the last census, a population exceeding 900,000," is herswith returned without approval.

This act increases the salaries of the police Captains in the city of New York from \$2,000 to \$2,750. I am inclined to think police Captains in that city should receive a larger salary than \$2,000. The position is one of exceptional responsibility and power, and they should be well paid for their services. I do not conceive it, however, to be my duty to pass upon that question. The act is objectionable because it is a mandatory law, the act of the contest of the con

NOW LET THE PROPER TALK.

The Ratirond Commission to go to New York for Views on Rould Transit Routes.

ALBANY, April 14.-Another scare over an attempted grab marks the history of this unique Legislature. Some time ago the poetic-looking Lawler of Westchester introduced a bill to give the Railroad Commission power to after the routes of the elevated railroads. He says that he meant it to provide a way for the siteration of the proposed routes north of Manbattan Island, but whatever he meant by it the elevated roads quickly perceived that it would ble them to run branch o the ferries and elsewhere. They are very anxious to do this for several reasons, the most important one being that Cyrus W. Field anticipates an attack by Jay Gould for which he will have no neans of defence until his elevated roads build something. When the elevated roads were gobbled up by the so-called Manhattan Company, that company had yet to make good its charter, which empowers it to "construct, main-tain, operate, &c." It maintains and operates, but has not constructed anything, and it is

charter, which empowers it to construct, maintain operate, but has not constructed anything, and it is said that Mr. Gould, when he unloads the last of his holding, can hurt it if, for stock speculating purposes, he chooses to do so.

The Manhattan Compeny had been pushing the Powers bill—a measure which gives the company the right to build across City Hall Park, or anywhere and everywhere except to heaven, but recently they ahandoned the Powers bill and took up the Lawler bill. This alarmed Mr. Lawler, and he so added to the perplexity of the Assembly Raliroad Committees that it submitted its business under this head to the State Raliroad Commission. The Commissioners made two reports to-day, a majority and a minority report. Commissioners Kernan and O'Donnell oppose the project of leaving the alteration of routes to that Board. They think this should be submitted to the original Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, who laid out the present and prospective routes in the first place. Commissioner Regers is not afraid to have his Commission made responsible for that which he believes to be within its province. He thinks the Lawler bill is correct in principle, and resubmits it with some modifications strengthening the safeguards for the public.

This morning after these results were submitted, the indefatigable Charles P. Shaw, the Cable Company's lawyer, turned up with a voluminous measure that he called as ubstitute for the Lawler bill. When Mr. Shaw hast appeared here to oppose the Cantor bill he acted like a man who had lost his head. To-day there is more method and reason in his position. What he now submits is practically the Tilden Babid Transit act amended in almost every clause so as to admit the Cable Company to the benefit of the provisions intended for relabilitation of routes, and it is full of little negroce that peep out like this: That where the elevated roads were forbidden to go upon Fourth avenue or Forty-second street." All applications and the subject to appear before the Mr. Here we have a

Little Hope for the Appelniment of a Democrat as Marshal ta St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, April 14.-To several Missouri Marshal at St. Louis, in place of Col. Courins, a Republi pan. Mr. Claveland said that be had sat up nearly all can, Mr. Claveland said that be had sat up nearly all night reading the papers in the case, and could not see from them any good reason for making a change. He intimated that he should either renominate Col. Courins or keep him in office until there was a better reason shown for his removal than has already been advanced. Col. Courins is the father of Phome Courins, the wall-known woman-suffrages advocate, and received his appointment from fresident Arthur through her personal influence. She acts as his deputy, and menages the office with a great day of ability, and it is believed that the President wishes to continue her in the place.

The Philadelphia Postmastership.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate Com-mittee on Post Offices and Post Roads has decided to report back to the Senate ine nomination of Postmast port back to the Sainte ine nomination of Postmaster Harrity of Philadelphia without recommendation. Harrity was maminated to succeed Gen, Heidenkooper, who was maminated. The latter is a crippled solutior. The fourth resolution of the Edunads report, which was adopted unanimously by the Senate, declared that the President, in removing soldings from office, violated the section of law which provides that soldiers shall have preference in employment under the Government, but it does not appear that the committee wish to make this a test case. BEEN BY A DIFER.

Description of the Roles in the Oregon-She will Flont No More.

The wrecking company that has been at work on the steamer Oregon since she sunk has made its report to the Cunard Company, The statement says in substance that the livers were unable to do any work, owing to the heavy sea and high wind, until last Friday. On that day the diver first discovered a big crack in the hull of the vessel, about twenty-five feet forward of the bridge on the port feet, and about three-fourths of the way down about twelve feet. The after part of the hull is twisted out of line. The diver was not able to determine whether or not the steamer struck on her fore feet and broke. Her foremast had fallen out. The diver found the division of the broken parts at the keel, where the break was about five feet wide. Wedged in the spilt was an iron ladder and a boat davit. The steamer had broken in two exactly between hatches 2 and 3. The line of breakage on her port side runs down straight, but the starboard side has not yet been examined. The diver investigated deeper in the water, and twenty-five feet att of this, and in a line with the forward part of the bridge, he discovered the hole from which the vessel sank. The hole was concealed with canvas, and its examination was put off until the next day. On Saturday the same diver found that the canvas covered the hole, and was fastened by two ropes running under the keel and five attached to the rail. The diver cut this away and saw a break which commenced twelve feet below the main deek, extending down about six feet. It was three and one-half feet wide. The iron sides of the steamer had been turned right in and had even smashed a part of the cargo, but the boxes were not sufficiently broken to show their contents. The top of the break takes in two of the coal chutes. The diver's examination did not go beyond the break. The hole appeared to him as if it might have been made by the orown of an anchor, it is said. He found along the middle line, both fore and aft, long scratches which had torn off the cargo, but two of the coal chutes. The diver's examination did not go beyond the break. The hole appeared to him as if it might have been made by the orown of an anchor, it is said. He found along the middle line, both fore and aft, long scratches which had torn off the wrecking company said yesterdoy that they wore unable to say yet whether there would be any further report as satisfactory, and it was sent to the Liverpool office.

**MA feet, and about three-fourths of the way down about twelve feet. The after part of the hull is

MADDEN'S ACCIDENT POLICY.

The Baughter of the Senator Suing the Travelers Company for \$10,000,

NEWBURGH, April 14 .- Judge Brown's court was full to-day of officials and leading politicians of both parties in this Congress district who came to testify in the case of Mrs. Ella M. Ten Broock, daughter of the late Senator Edward M. Madden, sgainst the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, to recover \$10,000 as insurance on the life of her father, who died on July 17, 1885, at his home in Middletown. The plaintiff alleges that Senator Madden died from the effects of a fall over a cuspador while in the act of getting out of bed to admit Senator Honry R. Low. Chairman of the Sonate Ratiroad Investigating Committee, who had called in the evening to consult Mr. Madden on business. The defendant relies principally upon the drinking habits of Senator Madden, which, it is alieged, vitiated the policy, and plaintiff cannot recover under it. Counsel for the commany moved to dismiss the case on these grounds, but Judge Brown said that he would let the question go to the jury.

Dr. W. H. Dorrance testified that Mr. Madden's death was the result of the fall, and others testified that Madden's drinking babits did not impair his business capacity or his health. Senator Low testified that he and Mrs. Coleman, the housekeeper, heard Mr. Madden fall before being admitted to his room, and that they found him sitting up on the floor in his night clothes and groaning heavily. He could not then speak, but pointed to the caspidor, over which he had fallen.

The testimony was all in to-day, and the case will be given to the jury to-morrow. ator Henry R. Low. Chairman of the Senate

BUNBEAMS.

-A younger brother of the famous Marquis of Queensberry has just arrived in San Francisco from the Sandwich Islands.

-There are 25,000 beer saloons in Paris. Since they have become so numerous not so many thirsty throats as formerly are crying, "On to Berlin!" —Thirse hundred and neventy-thirse ensest of earlier rables were reported in London and neighborood during 1885, and its 26 deaths from

-"Chambermaids" in Mexican hotels are male Indians, termed mazos. They are deft and quick, and will hire themselves to a stranger in the capital for \$3 a week, giving their employer andivided and very

-The onlone of Wethersfield, Conn., have long been famous, but Sunderland township, in western Massachusetta, devoted sixty-three acres to that oderiferous bulb last year, which visided 524 bushels to the ore each, worth \$20,000, or about \$317 to the sore

-At the foot of Main street in Danbury, Conn., stands a house built by Einathan Osborn in 1994. It is a low, hip-roofed house, studded with enormous beams, and lighted by very small diamond window panes. When the British under Tryon fired the village this was the only house spared. -An agent of the Government of New-

foundland has been buying live black game for the purt pose of stocking the Newfoundland woods with this gigantic grouse. He has had difficulty in procuring many, however, and reports that the excessive rigor of the pust winter in Scandinavia has made game scarce. -A recent study of comparative heights

and weighte among different classes of population in Great Britain shows that the criminal class average no less than 45 pounds in weight, and 45 inches in height less than their antagonists, the Metropolitan police Compared with the general pepulation, too, this class is seen to be 18 pounds in weight and 2 inches in stature below the average, standing on about the same plane in physical endowments as lunatics. -During the recent difficulty between Bul-

raria and Servia, Gabdan Effendi was the envoy from Furkey to the Bulgarian Government. He wears a false nose. When he set out from Sofis for Constantinoples the Bulgarian authorities gave him a passport, upon which the words, "A pasteboard nose" was written under the head "Particular Marks." The Turk immediate the head "Particular Marks." stely complained bitterly to Prince Alexander of the rudeness of his amployees. The Prince apoligized with a smile, and made the diplomatist a present of a snuffbox for consolation.

-In acquiring Burmah, England has got possession of vant forests of teak, which, never plentiful in Iudia, was becoming commercially very rare. Of all the woods grown in the East this is the most valuable. It is neither too heavy nor too hard; it does not warp of split under exposure to heat and dampness: it contains an essential oil which prevents its rotting under well conditions, and at the same time acts as a preservative to iron and repels the destructive while ante; it is withal, a handsome wood, of several varieties of colum

and grain, and takes a good polish. -A goose which has just died at Stuttgart and the second of the second o neither threats or persuasion were able to separate this bird from its adopted regiment. When the corps changed quarters the goese went with them, and when the Uhlans went to fight for their country the desciate crea-ture took up for a time with a battalion of infantry; but no sconer did the first Unians enter the town than the goose marched out to meet them, and went with them te her old quarters. Since her death she has been stuffed, and is to be seen in a gines case on the gate of the barracks of Stutters.

racks of Stuttgart. -Mexican Prefects, says the Two Republics, are just now by no means desirable risks for life insurance companies. A few days ago the Prefect of Tuxpam, Vers Cruz, was assassinated, and that of Jalingo shared the same fate within a week. Three mer tried a fortnight ago to rid the town of Tuviria of its local ruler, but were themselves laid out. The flee Re-publics gave details last week of the killing of Matias Angulano, the Frefect of Atoyac, Jalisco, by a man hose father and grandfather before him killed off the Prefects of that town. A new case is now reported. Severiano Cortes was on horsetack on a sidewalk in Romito, a small Guanajuato town, and was asked by Prefect Schomayer to get off the aldewalk, as is was against police regulations. Cortes replied with a builet from his revolver, which fortunately missed its mark.

—In competition for a prize an English lad offered the following essay on Columbus: "Columbus was a man who could make an egg stand on end with out breaking it. The King of Spain said to Columbus, 'Can you discover America?' 'Yes, 'said Columbus, 'if you will give me ashin.' So he had a ship, and sailed over the sea in the direction where he thought America might be found. The sailors quarrelled, and said they believed there was no such place. But after many days the pilot came to him and said, 'Columbus, I see land.' 'Then that is America,' said Columbus. When the ship got near, the land was full of black men. Columbus said, 'Is this America?' 'Yes, it is,' said they. Then be said, 'I suppose you are the niggers?' 'Yes,' they said, "we are." The chief said, I suppose you are Columbus?
'You are right,' said lie. Then the chief turned to his men and said, 'There is no help for it; we are discovered at last."